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Friday Morning, December 31, 1915.

THE NEW YEAR FOR HEALTH.

Year by year at Christmas time the Red Cross stamps are issued by which a revenue is produced for the fight against tuberculosis. Each smiling Santa stuck on a parcel of Christmas cheer helps his little bit in the campaign for the prevention and cure of the white plague.

Year by year those who are actively engaged in the struggle realize that it is no easy task at which they are laboring, for the foe is strong and strongly entrenched. Yet they keep up the hope that the day will come when tuberculosis will be as scarce in this country as yellow fever.

There is no reason why tuberculosis may not be stamped out entirely if every citizen will do his or her share of the work. And this year the Red Cross society particularly urges that the average citizen will help himself and his neighbor by undergoing periodic physical examinations.

The hardest part of the fight comes because people do not know they have tuberculosis until it has gained such a firm hold upon them that it is difficult to shake it off. If every case could be recognized in its very first stages, cure would follow almost inevitably. And if people who aren't as yet victims, but who are just in the "all-run-down" stage which so often precedes the contraction of the disease could be warned in time, most of those who become victims need not do so at all.

It is an excellent plan for every one to go to a competent physician at least once a year, better twice and best, four times, and be thoroughly examined. The doctor after his investigation, and after learning the habits of life of the one examined, can give sensible advice, which, if followed, will prove the ounce of prevention to stave off many diseases. By knowing how, and under what conditions his patient eats, sleeps, breathes, exercises, works and enjoys himself, digestive, pulmonary, cardiac and other troubles may be nipped in the bud.

This is especially good advice for mothers of growing families. Not only the children ought to be examined, but the long-suffering and hardworking mother, and moreover, the long-suffering, hardworked house.

Does the house need better plumbing? Ought the sink, ironing-board and other working surfaces be raised to a comfortable height for the woman who works at them? There are occupational diseases attending housework in comfortable homes just as much as in badly kept shops and factories.

Sometimes the improvements or vacations or treatment ordered by the physician may cost money which it is hard to get together. It may mean the sacrifice of some cherished plan. But in these cases it is well to compare the expenditure involved with the cost of curing a tubercular sufferer, the cost of an operation for some woman's trouble caused by work in wrong positions.

Is it a question of removing adenoids? Better other and nursing for a limited period than deafness, catarrh and all the other ills which go with adenoids.

Is it a question of glasses? Better the vexation of being tied to a pair of spectacles than headaches, irritability and the rest of the eye-strain retinue.

It is so wasteful to engage the doctor only for the cure of already incurred illness! It is so economical to engage him to ward off the troubles in time!

Let periodic physical examinations be on the list of New Year's plans, and—

Here's to your health and your happiness! May you live long and prosper!

"ENEMIES OF THE GERMAN CAUSE."

It has remained for the German government to give extreme German partisans in America sound advice which their own newspapers and leaders ought to have given them long ago.

A recent statement from Berlin to the American public tells active pro-Germans what the majority of Americans have known for many months—that violent efforts in behalf of the Fatherland only defeat their own purpose.

The German government in this statement "does most emphatically declare to Germans abroad, to German-American citizens in the United States, to the American people, all alike, that whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate its cause with lawlessness of thought, suggestion or deed against life, property or order in the United States is in fact an enemy of that very cause and a source of embarrassment to the German government, notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary."

The sincerity of Germany's disclaimer of all responsibility for offensive propaganda and acts of violence in

this country, need not be discussed at present. Legal procedure now under way will soon show what connection, if any, Berlin has with the conspiracies and crimes for which eighty German partisans, some aliens, and others American citizens, are now under arrest in the United States. The point is that whether the activities in question were inspired from Berlin or not, they were foolish in intent and execution, doing Germany incalculably more harm in a moral sense than could be compensated by any incidental material gain through interfering with the Allies' war supplies.

There is no question that legitimate advocacy of the German cause has suffered grievously in the United States because of these plots and propaganda. The American public has been driven to such indignation that Germany has not had a fair hearing.

There is no question, either, that German-Americans as a class have suffered undeservedly from the misguided zeal of a few propagandists and fewer criminals. There has never been any good reason why German-Americanism should be associated with criminality. And yet many German leaders, and particularly the German-language newspapers, which assume to speak for our German citizens, have so uniformly pursued a policy of condonation of crime and denunciation of things American that they have fostered this misconception and fastened an undeserved stain on their own people.

Now the repudiation by Germany of the policy which these leaders and organs have openly or covertly encouraged leaves them as high and dry as Germany's back-down in the submarine warfare left them, after they had stubbornly maintained the principle of sea murder and defended the Lusitania massacre.

HOW TO LOWER MURDER RATE.

The Spectator, an insurance journal, has made an impressive study of American murder records in the last ten years. The result isn't flattering to a country that prides itself on its superior civilization and humanity.

The review covers thirty cities in all sections of the country. The south makes the most unfavorable showing, due doubtless to its large and comparatively irresponsible colored population. Memphis, Tenn., wins the unflattering title of the "most murderous city in the world." For the decade of 1904-1913, out of every 100,000 residents of Memphis, 64.3 were murdered every year, on an average. Charleston, S. C., comes next in the list, with 32.7 homicides a year per 100,000. Savannah, Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville follow close after. Then comes a sudden drop, in Louisville, to 16.6, and the rate sinks to 11.8 for San Francisco, 9.3 for Chicago, 6.1 for Cleveland and New York, 5.3 for Pittsburgh, 4 for Buffalo, and a proud minimum of only 2.4 for Milwaukee.

The average yearly murder rate for the southern cities was 18.4; for the Pacific Coast cities, 12.8; for the central cities, 8.6 and for the eastern cities 4.9. Thus in this respect, at least, the East may lay unquestionable claim to higher civilization, in spite of the supposedly deteriorating effect of recent immigration.

The most distressing thing about the situation is that the murder rate in every section seems to be increasing. The figures for the year 1914 are found to be uniformly higher than the average figures for the previous decade. The increase is most marked in the southern and far western states.

The homicidal eminence of the nation as a whole is seen in the fact that, for the same population, 100 persons are murdered in the United States to 56 in Italy, 31 in Prussia, and only 12 in England.

What can be done to blot out this shameful record? The Spectator makes a pertinent and practical suggestion. Nearly two-thirds of the murders examined were committed by firearms. The chief reason for the increase of homicidal crimes is given as the inadequacy of laws regulating the carrying of deadly weapons. "The means of murder are entirely too convenient, and the pistol-carrying habit in many sections of the country is an evil of the first importance."

The way to bring the American murder rate down to a less disgraceful level, then, is to disarm our private citizens and make it impossible for them to buy weapons.

A JOB FOR A STATESMAN.

The epitaph of the Ford peace cruise seems to be written by the editor of the Tidens Tegn (the Sign of the Times) in Christiania, Norway, after the Oscar II landed there:

"Mr. Ford lacks the knowledge to embark on such an enterprise. Mr. Ford's greatest asset is a likeable personality. He doesn't lack culture, but a world-wide education."

The Verdens Gang (the Way of the World) put the same idea more bluntly:

"Ford is helpless as a child in attempting an expedition of this sort, on account of his lack of knowledge of the conditions in Europe."

Nobody here or abroad has seriously questioned Mr. Ford's good intentions. But it has been obvious from the first that he was not cut out to lead a peace movement in a world war of such vastness and complexity. Even if the moment had been auspicious for peace—and it wasn't—the Detroit manufacturer was hardly the man to "put it over."

"I am a mechanic who happens to have made money," Mr. Ford once said modestly in a newspaper interview. A mechanic of warm heart, liberal and high ideals, but still a mechanic. And if ever a situation called for a great diplomat, familiar with all the history of Europe, the personality of its rulers, the prejudices of its peoples and the precedents of its diplomacy, this situation does. It's a job for a superstatesman.

"One who has not three and seven-tenths children is a failure as a eugenic member of society," says an eastern college professor. Now "fess up—have you, Sir, or Madam, your three and seven-tenths?"

SOUTHERN ARIZONA AUTOISTS MOTOR TO EL PASO, JAN. 13-17

Warren District Commercial
Club Will Send Invitations
to Local Motorists; Similar
Plans in Other Towns.

Letters inviting automobile owners to participate in the Southern Arizona-El Paso Automobile Excursion, January 13-17, will be sent out from the office of the Commercial Club the first of next week. Enclosed in each letter is a card for the recipient to sign if he will make the trip, so that arrangements for a definite number can be made and the El Paso Chamber of Commerce may have some idea of how many Southern Arizonaans they may expect. These will be sent to automobile owners in this district. Similar letters will go out in Tucson, Tombstone and Douglas, the local Commercial Club furnishing such letters.

When the directors of the Commercial Club met Wednesday evening the report of the El Paso excursion committee showed that considerable progress had been made. Fifteen or more car owners in the district had expressed a desire or intention to make the trip, there had been publicity given to the project in Douglas, Tucson and Tombstone and the time was ripe for definitely determining just what might be depended upon. To ascertain this the letters and cards were determined upon and lists will also be presented for signature to those with whom members of the committee may come into direct contact. A report will be presented to the directors of the club at a special meeting next Wednesday evening so far as replies up to that time have been received.

Business men and citizens alike are invited to participate in this excursion to El Paso. The letter states it will combine business, boosting good roads, Borderland Route tourist traffic and social features. It gives the participants an opportunity to get better acquainted on the trip and as guests those traveling of companionship in case of a break down. They will be entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and others in the Pass City and they will have the opportunity of meeting business and social friends and acquaintances. It will tend to further cement already friendly business relations between the two sections. As a boasting proposition each city participating will boost for itself and will receive a considerable amount of desirable publicity. For the Borderland Route it will show that such routes is not merely advocated but is used by residents of this section. The road via Hachita will be loosed by members of the party and will become the established Borderland Route instead of via Lordsburg, thus materially shortening the run to El Paso and avoiding bad roads in Animas valley and Granite Gap.

Weather permitting the contingent from this city will start at 7 o'clock on the morning of Thursday January 7. The hour of start from Tombstone and Douglas is to be determined at those points. Tucson excursionists will leave Wednesday and spend the night in either Tombstone, Bisbee or Douglas as they desire. The first day's run is to Deming. It is a rather long run, so an early start was deemed desirable. The run to El Paso is short and will be accomplished Friday morning, giving that afternoon, evening and Saturday morning in El Paso. Those who desire to remain longer may and will, of course do so. The main point is for the trip to El Paso in one body.

When it is learned what car owners will go arrangements can be made for seating business men of the district who do not own cars and this will be done as soon as necessary preliminary details can be settled.

In Douglas matters are in the hands of J. T. Hood and George H. Kelly and the Chamber of Commerce. A. M. Gardiner looks out for Tombstone and Secretary Myers of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce is expected to take care of the Old Pueblo end.

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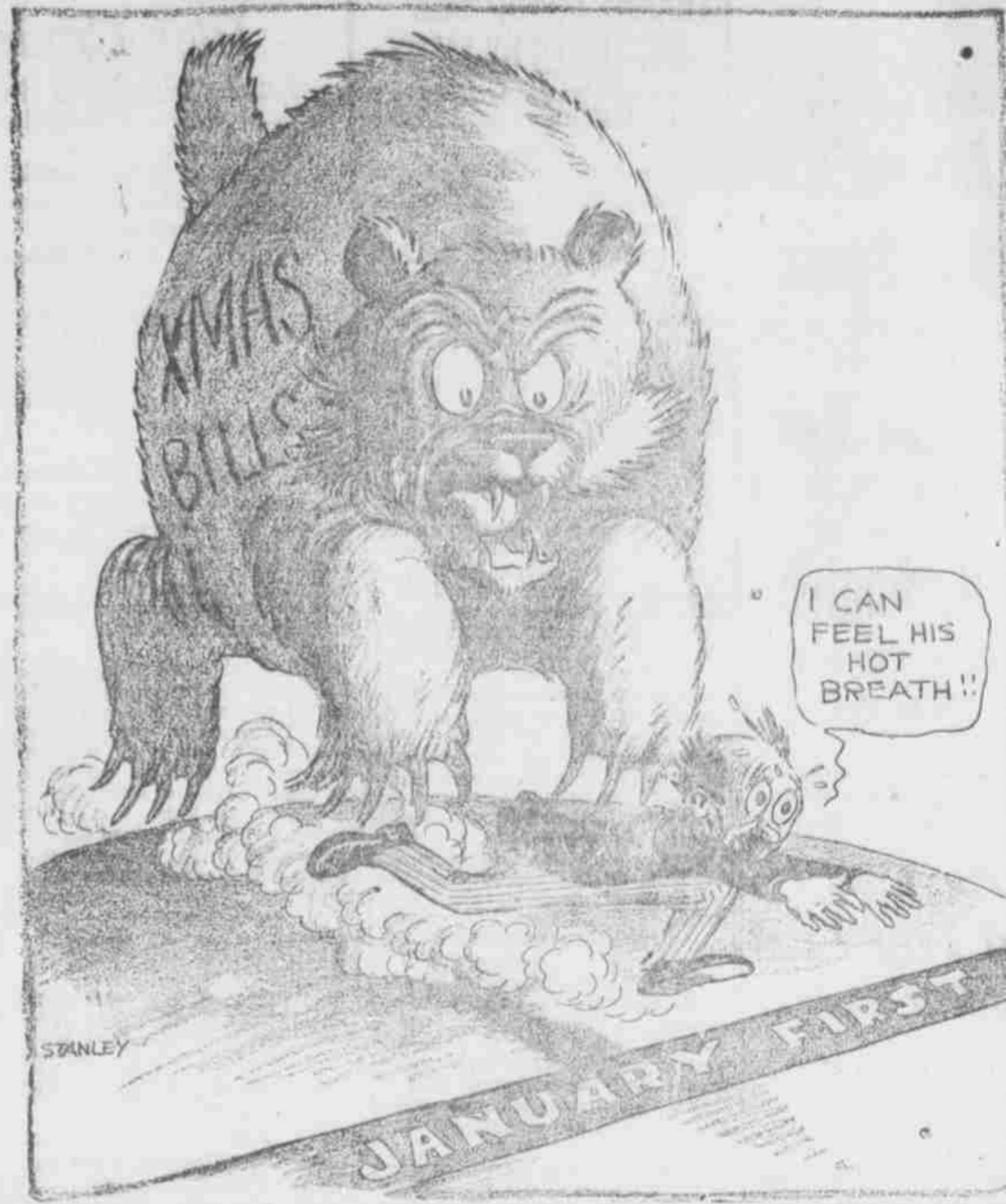
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MOMENTO FOR BATTLESHIP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—A solid silver model of the warship Seven Provinciën, famed in the history of the seventeenth century, was presented to the battleship Texas by the Holland-American Line in appreciation of the rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer Rinsam, which was in a collision with the steamship Joseph Cuno, near Nantucket Lightship last May. The battleship South Carolina also had a part in the rescue work and will receive a similar gift as soon as she arrives here.

Paris dispatch declares the Greek election a farce, stating only one-third of the 70,000 voters cast ballots. Venizelos supporters declare it a victory, as he requested followers not to vote.

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